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German Empire. It has also been suggested that she be made an independent and neutralized state outside the German Empire as well as outside France. These are but ways of evading the problem, not ways of repairing a grievous wrong which has been and still is a serious public injury, an offense to the world's sense of justice, and a menace to the world's peace. They ignore the rights and the wishes of the people concerned. The wrong can be repaired in only one way, by the return of these provinces to France where they belong and where they desire to be."

The Alsace-Lorraine problem is a question which concerns not merely France and Germany, or even the people of these sorely oppressed provinces. It is a European question and must be settled in the interest of Europe as a whole. Such a settlement would also be in the interest of liberty, justice, and humanity.

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*Why Italy Entered into the World War.* By LUIGI CARNOVALE.  
(Chicago: Italian-American Publishing Company. 1917.)

This volume which has been widely circulated, probably with the approval of Italo-Americans, if not with that of the Italian government, states a considerable number of propositions about Italian history and the declaration of war by Italy which it is necessary that the American people should understand. The statement of the reasons is preceded by two hundred and forty-two pages of a more or less schematic treatment of Italian history. The first section deals with the atrocities of the Austrians in Italy, beginning with the stoning of Balilla in 1746, and emphasizing particularly the work of Radetzky in 1848 and 1849. The second part goes back to ancient Rome, and sketches briefly the antiquity and development of Italian aspirations for unity, with particular attention to the history of the Trentino and of Trieste. Then follows a relatively brief statement of the diplomatic negotiations in 1914. The final sixty pages only are devoted, therefore, to the reasons for Italy's entry into the war, which are in sequence as follows: patriotism; irredentism and desire to recover the Italian provinces still in Austrian hands; the unreturned visit of Humbert to Vienna in 1882; national cohesion and military efficiency; fear of isolation; the right to travel; human solidarity.

There is nothing in the volume not already known to students of the subject, and little in the author's statement of it which will be of any

value to students in subsequent years. The omissions of historical events are almost as peculiar as the inclusion, as the third cause of Italy's entrance, of the failure of Francis Joseph to return Humbert's ceremonial visit. What Mr. Carnovale apparently means to say is that it was worth Italy's while to make war upon Austria to force from her an official recognition of the occupation of the Papal States in 1870. But his manner of stating it is characteristic of his treatment of much of Italian history. While the gist of what he has to say is exactly what most Americans need to be told, it would have been much more effective if the history were more accurately stated, and if there were a franker acceptance of certain familiar facts, so well-known to everyone as to be beyond concealment—such, for instance, as the fact that the Triple Alliance was originally due to Italian rather than Austrian initiative. The book contains few documents and none not easily accessible elsewhere. The Italian version seems to contain nothing not in the English edition.

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*Rising Japan: Is She a Menace or a Comrade to be Welcomed in the Fraternity of Nations?* By JABEZ T. SUNDERLAND, M.A., D.D. Billings Lecturer (1913–14) in Japan, China, and India. With a Foreword by Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. xi, 220.)

The purpose of this book is stated by the author as follows: "What I am trying to do is simply to aid a little, if I may, in causing the people of this country to lay aside their national, racial, and religious prejudices, and to judge of this rising and important neighbour nation of ours on the other side of the Pacific, fairly and justly, that is, by the same standards that we employ in judging our neighbour nations on the other side of the Atlantic, and that we want other nations to employ in judging us" (p. 49).

The volume covers three main topics: the civilization of Japan, the menace of a Japanese invasion of America, and the Japanese in California. Other brief chapters deal with the civilization of Asia, the menace of Japan in China, and the menace of Japan in the Philippines. The civilization of Japan is discussed under such heads as public order, progress of science, art, industries, agriculture, sanita-